

In Sakuta (US
a pasty composition c
is described that fluor
non-ionic surfactants
fluoroalkyl group-con
emulsification is no lo

Considering th
in Sakuta's invention,
using the glycerol-mo
polyether-modified si
the cross-linked organ
art would not find a re
into the cross-linked s

As is clear fro
1-2 in the present spe
glycerol-modified cro
much more excellent
organopolysiloxane (l
the present applicatio
10, OA) and "applicat
silicone" (Lines 5-15,
11.

In Example 11
polyallycerol-modifie
exhibits very good m
Specification). Howe
Examples 11-12 and
present application w
is unreasonable.

Furthermore, t
However, the evaluat
obtained from 50 pan

The Office Action also alleges that "Harai et al. ... adhesiveness" concerning Harai. However, Harai mentions adhesive agent and, therefore, it is completely different from the organopolysiloxane polymer of the present application used for cosmetic material in the way of using, and it is impossible to consider "tack" (adhesiveness) required in cosmetic material which is applied on the human face and "tack" (adhesiveness) required in adhesive agent which bonds physical matters to each other as the same quality. Therefore, the Office Action's allegation described above is not correct.

The adhesive composition of Harai comprises (A) alkenyl group-containing organopolysiloxane, (B) organohydrogenpolysiloxane, (C) wet-method hydrophobicized reinforcing silica, (D) acryl-functional silane coupling agent or methacryl-functional silane coupling agent, (E) epoxy-functional silane coupling agent and (F) partial allyl ether of multivalent alcohol as an essential component.

In the present claims, none of the above components (A), (C), (D) and (E) are used for synthesizing the organopolysiloxane polymer. In Harai's invention, even though diglycerol diallyl ether is used as the component (F), the reaction product of these components is a structurally complicated cross-linked type compound, which shows clearly that Harai never suggests the organopolysiloxane polymer of the present claims.

The Office Action further alleges that " applicant's claim ... or method steps" (Lines 10~14, Page 11, OA). However, " An organopolysiloxane polymer ...of a liquid oil ..." is described in present Claim 2. In the present Claim 2, "containing..." mentions only properties of organopolysiloxane polymer after "which can swell" and, in fact, the organopolysiloxane polymer of the present Claim 2 does not contain an oil. Therefore, "containing" in the present Claim 2 is not used as "transitional term."

In addition, it is unreasonable in this art to allege that components added for bonding physical matters to each other are useful for cosmetic material applied to human faces.

Furthermore, since adhesive agents are used to bond physical matters together in the reference, one of ordinary skill in the art would rather stay away as swelling-up of cured material by containing oil is a physical property not desired in an adhesive agent.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees associated with this response or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3402.

Respectfully submitted,
/Csaba Henter/

Csaba Henter, Reg. No. 50,908
Attorney for Applicants

MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO
& BRANIGAN, P.C.
Arlington Courthouse Plaza 1
2200 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 1400
Arlington, VA 22201
Direct Dial: 703-812-5331
Facsimile: 703-243-6410
Attorney Docket No.:TAKIT-196

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